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2.—Federal Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the employers and the government, and not of the workers.
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Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

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Vol. IX, No. 292 | Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. | NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 7, 1932 | CITY EDITION | Price 3 Cents

JOBLESS MARCH IN CAPITAL

In the Day's News

ROUMANIA BALKS PEACE PACT

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Negotiations between the Soviet Union and Roumania for a non-aggression pact, have broken down, according to announcement made by Foreign Minister Titulesco in the Roumanian Parliament. The failure, said the minister, was due to the insistence by Roumania that the Soviet Union should declare in the treaty Roumania's right to its grabbing of Bessarabia.

* * *

STATE DEPARTMENT RETREATS

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Prof. Einstein and his wife have been granted entry to the United States by the State Department, and will sail on Dec. 10 as scheduled. Prompt action by the State Department, followed Einstein's refusal yesterday to answer questions by the American Consul General as to his attitude towards Communism. The State Department retreated before a storm of protest and ridicule resulting from the action of its Consul General.

* * *

194 SAILORS FEARED DEAD

TOKIO, Dec. 6.—One hundred four of the Sawarabi, Japanese warship, are feared to be dead inside the ship which was located drifting upside down in the East China Sea yesterday. Only 18 of the crew were saved.

* * *

FIRE WIPES OUT FAMILY

NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 6.—A family of four was burned to death at a farmhouse fifteen miles from here. Although the blaze is reported to have followed an explosion of kerosene used to kindle a fire, the circumstances surrounding the death of this family remain unclear.

GREEK POLICE FIRE ON STRIKERS

Communist Deputies Are Arrested

ATHENS, Dec. 6. — Police fired pointblank into the ranks of strikers yesterday, killing a bakery worker and wounding many persons. Fierce clashes between workers and the police occurred in several parts of the city.

The government has confiscated all Communist newspapers and arrested their staffs in an effort to break the strike. It has also arrested six of the ten Communist deputies elected by the Greek working-class to the Greek Chamber. Police are hunting for the other four deputies.

A protest demonstration has been called for today.

Spreading Strike.

The bakery workers who went out on strike in solidarity with the small proprietors and drivers of their trade are ready to declare a general strike in all large cities of Greece. The strike here is spreading daily A general strike of all railroad workers is expected to be declared at any moment.

Phone Workers Vote to Join.

Upon the declaration of the Federation of Telegraph and Telephone solidarity with the strikers, all the members of the Executive Committee of the Federation were thrown into jail.

Among those on strike are the workers of the large dentral gas plant of Athens, as well as the street car men.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The Greek Bureau of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. yesterday issued a call to the Greek workers in the United States to hold protest meetings and send protest telegrams to the Greek Embassy, Greek Consulates and the Greek government demanding the release of the Communist deputies, and all imprisoned strikers and the lifting of the ban on the Communist newspapers.

William L. Patterson, General Secretary of the International Labor Defense, called upon all workers to support and participate in the protests.

Mass Pressure Forces Release of Four in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6.—Mass pressure forced the police court of this city to dismiss the four workers arrested Nov. 28 for attempting to place before the city manager a demand that the Hunger Marchers be housed and fed by the city while in Cincinnati. By this decision the court admitted that the workers arrested were framed, and that the action of the police was entirely unjustified even by capitalist law.

1,000 VETERANS IN BIG PARADE IN WASHINGTON

Raise Demand for the Bonus. Now, Support Hunger Marchers

EXPOSE P. D. GLASSFORD

2 Trucks Leave from Newark, N. J.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. — One thousand bonus marchers, come from all parts of the country, joined here today with 3,000 hunger marchers in a mighty parade through the streets of Washington that stretched for a mile long. Raising their demands for immediate payment of the bonus without a cent off the compensation to disabled veterans, the bonus marchers joined in an impressive demonstration of solidarity with the delegates of the 16,000,000 starving unemployed and with their demands for federal unemployment insurance and $50 winter relief.

Dave Morris, of the Philadelphia contingent, was beaten up by cops and arrested. Two other bonus marchers were arrested for distributing leaflets and selling the "Fighting Vet," organ of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League.

* * *

Expose Vets' Enemies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In a statement issued today from its readquarters at 905 I Street N.W., the Veterans National Rank and File Committee declared that the massing of veterans from all parts of the country in Washington "is a smashing answer to the National Economy League, the Association Against Prepayment of the Bonus, the heads of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars and all other enemies of the ex-servicemen."

The statement exposes the role of General Pelham D. Glassford, former superintendent of the Washington police, who spoke in Newark, N. J., last night. It points out that "Glassford, who led the murderous attack on the first bonus march on Bloody Thursday, July 28, which resulted in the killing of our comrades Husk Hushka and Carlson, is now going about the country, posing as a friend of the ex-servicemen and doing everything in his power to disrupt the bonus march."

* * *

Two Trucks Leave Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—Two trucks, packed with rank and file veterans, left here yesterday on the bonus march to Washington. The

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

DELEGATION TO THE LEGISLATURE

Mass Meet Thursday as Marchers Return

NEW YORK.—A delegation was elected at the mass demonstration before the City Hall here yesterday and in Union Square, to go to Albany at the opening of the special session of the State Legislature, December 9.

They will demand unemployment relief and insurance in the name of the jobless workers of New York, but they will also demand that this be financed without the cutting of city workers' wages.

The city wants the legislature to remove the "mandatory wage rates" and turn fixing of wages for teachers, street cleaners, firemen and other city workers over to the Board of Estimate, which will cut them.

The unemployed call for cutting the payments to bankers, on the city debt, for cutting the high salaries of McKee and other officials, for a tax on the rich, to provide relief funds.

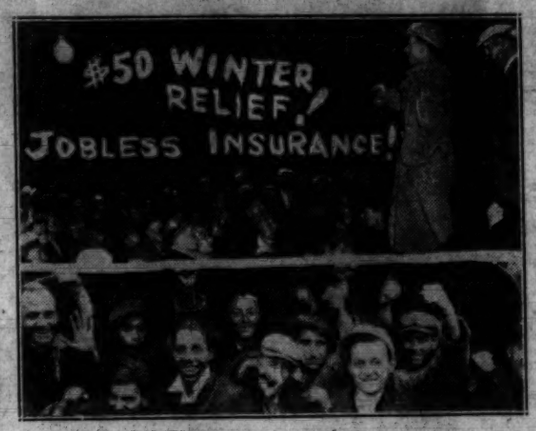
Meet the Delegates

New York unemployed and employed workers are preparing a big demonstration of solidarity and greetings to the delegation of 450 from New York in the National Hunger March.

The workers here will meet them on their arrival back in the city, at Union Square, tomorrow at 6 p.m. The delegates will report briefly, and then all will march to Cooper Union, for a more complete report. A couple of other halls will be hired to accommodate any overflow crowd.

A banquet is also being arranged for the returned marchers.

"What We Demand!"



(Above)—Herbert Benjamin, national leader of the unemployed councils addressing the 3000 Hunger Marchers while the demands of the march blazon in the background. (Below)—Part of the New England delegation showing their determination to fight until the demands are won.

Congress Opens in Tense Atmosphere Under the Shadow of Hunger March

Hoover Message Demands Sales Tax, New Wage Slashes for Federal Employees

War Debt Issue To Be Raised; Bills for New Aid to Rich Pending

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The 72nd Bankers' Congress reconvened yesterday under the grim shadow of the Hunger Marchers. Not even the internment of the marchers by armed police could dispel the tense atmosphere in Congress which fully realized it was under a state of siege by the hungry masses and their representatives from all corners of the land.

The prohibition repeal measure was defeated in the opening session with the vote of 48 Democrats and 100 Republicans.

Hoover for Sales Tax.

The Congress received Hoover's message today. It is expected that Hoover will demand the passage of a sales tax bill in the government's efforts to balance the budget at the expense of the toiling masses. He will call for a further slash in the wages of the lower paid federal employees, recommending wage cuts amounting to "at least $650,000,000" and a general re-organization of government departments. These proposals will be under the pretext of effecting economies and furthering the Hoover "reconstruction program" which aims at further depressing the standards of the workers, denial of unemployment relief and abolition of various plans for public construction work heretofore put forward to deceive the unemployed millions with promises of future work. He is also expected to present sham proposals for "arms reduction", aimed at the imperialist rivals of the U. S. bosses but will offer no concrete plans for reduction of the huge war expenditures by the U. S.

"Collect Pound of Flesh."

Hoover is reported to have changed his plans of delaying until December 15 any official comment on the latest notes of Britain and France demanding revision of the war debts and postponement of the instalments due on December 15 and will deal with the demands in his message today. He is expected to insist on payment of the December instalments and to call on Congress to create a commission to study the war debt question separately with each debtor state.

Hoover's decision to deal with the question in his message reflects the increasingly tense nature of the imperialist struggle over the war debts, and coincides with reports that the governments of Belgium and Poland have virtuglly decided on defaulting if the U. S. rejects the demands of the European bloc led by England and France for virtual cancellation of the war debts. In a note to the Washington government, Czechoslovakia yesterday declared its inability to pay.

Hoover's message to Congress called for the cutting of expenditures in behalf of the disabled war veterans, and for a new 11 per cent wage cut for Federal employees in addition to the recent 8 1-3 cut under the forced "furlough" system. He proposed a sales tax levy. He called for government subsidies and loans to the bankers and the railroads.

WHILE WORKERS STARVE

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—The annual "social" event of this city which costs tens of thousands of dollars was held last night when the bosses "introduced" their daughters at the "bachelor's cotillion."

FASCIST OPENS NEW REICHSTAG

Reds to Make Non-Confidence Motion

(Cable by Inprecorr.)

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The new Reichstag opened its first session today at 3 P. M. with a speech by its senior member, fascist General Litzmann. The speech consisted chiefly of tearful reproaches of Hindenburg for his failure to entrust Hitler with the formation of the new cabinet.

The general's address was frequently interrupted with bursts of uncontrollable laughter from all benches except the fascists.

Nazi Support Schleicher Move.

Early afternoon meetings of the leaders of various Reichstag fractions indicated probable adjournment of the Reichstag on Friday. Adjournment has been requested by Schleicher, head of the new cabinet. The Nazi are expected to support the adjournment request, as they are anxious to avoid new elections which would expose further their waning influence.

Communist representatives declared that the Communist Party intends to present a non-confidence motion at the very first opportunity without waiting for the presentation of the government declaration. The cabinet declared that it could not present its declaration owing to the shortage of time in which to draft it.

Following on the speech of Gen. Litzmann, the Communist deputy, Torgler, presented a motion calling for the release of the two Communist deputies, Maddalena and Buchmann. The fascist, Frick presented a similar motion in behalf of certain fascist deputies, but opposed the release of Communist deputies. The House then decided to postpone discussion of both motions to the future session.

Catholics Vote With Fascists.

Communists moved the withdrawal of the so-called Civil Peace Decree which prohibits public meetings and imposes various other restrictions. The fascist, Litzmann, defying the order of procedure, ignored the motion and despite loud protests of the house led by the Communists, proceeded with the election of the presidium. The fascist Goering was re-elected president of the presidium by a combined fascist and catholic vote.

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

BATTLES AGAINST MACHINE GUNS TO SAVE HIS FARM

Farm Conference On Today, Washington; Delegates Arriving

DEMAND MORATORIUM

3,000 Iowa Farmers Stop Tax Sale

ELKHORN, Wis., Dec. 6. — At the very moment farmers' delegates from 35 states were assembling in Washington in National Farm Relief Conference to demand no tax sales or evictions for debt, a farmer here and his wife fought with rifle and shot gun for 20 minutes against machine guns, gas, dynamite bombs and rifles of a whole possee of deputy sheriffs led by Sheriff Mason to retain their land.

Max Cichon and his wife are farmers here. They know the city workers are paying as much as ever for farm produce, but the prices the food trust gives the farmers has fallen more than half, to the point of absolute ruin for the farmers. Cichon couldn't pay off his mortgage, and the loan sharks had him foreclosed.

The came to evict him. Cichon and his sick wife and two children, one ten years old the other five, refused to be thrown out to starve or freeze.

The Cichon family defended itself heroically, with a storm of machine gun bullets riddling their home. Four hundred rounds were shot into the farm house by the sheriff and his men before Cichon surrendered, to save the lives of his family.

Cichon is in jail, his wife and children, very ill, are in the hospital. The United Farmers League and the International Labor Defense are sending a lawyer to defend Cichon and his wife.

* * *

Ready for Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The National Farm Relief Conference opens here tomorrow. Already several hundred farmer delegates, elected at mass meetings in neighborhoods, others elected from the lower units of farmers' organizations whose leaders oppose the conference, others sent by the United Farmers League, farmers' mass organization that officially and whole heartedly supports the call to conference, are in Washington.

A good many of them came in with the National Hunger Marchers, from points all over the country, and have been, since Sunday night, interned with them and held prisoners in the camp on the outskirts of the city. Sixty others, who came together, wearing their blue cotton overalls, put up at tourist camps around the city.

Others are still on the way.

The conference will be four days long, Dec. 7 to Dec. 10.

Indications are that it will draw up demands on congress for a moratorium on farm debts and taxes, no seizure of farm lands through foreclosures or tax sales, and for real relief to the poor farmers.

Practically all the delegates now here and on the way are instructed to stand for this, as a minimum program, in the conference opening tomorrow.

* * *

Big Welcome.

ROSELAND, Ill., Dec. 6.—A thousand steel workers of Roseland and vicinity held a meeting Saturday night which overflowed the hall at 207 East 115th St. The meeting greeted and expressed the solidarity of the employed and unemployed workers, with 200 farmer delegates on the way to Washington.

* * *

Mass Resistance.

SIOUX CITY, Ia. Dec. 6.—Three thousand farmers and workers packed the court house of Woodbury county Monday and stopped tax sales of farm lands. The crowd came partly organized by two meeting held Saturday and Sunday at Anthon and Menil, at which resolutions calling on farmers to resist seizure of their land for taxes or debts were passed. The resolutions also endorsed the National Hunger March and the National Farm Relief Conference. Committees were elected and went to the tax sale and saw to it that the land was not taken from the farmers.

"ONLY AN ALDERMAN"

NEW YORK.—Though he votes on budgets and wage-slashes for city workers and stravation for the unemployed and receives $7,500 a year for doing it, Frank A. Cunningham claimed yesterday that he knew nothing about city finance and was "only an alderman." He hasn't offered to cut his pay despite the "confession."

PLACE DEMANDS ON CONGRESS; PARADE THRU STREETS WITH BAND PLAYING AND BANNERS CALLING FOR RELIEF

Curtis and Garner Evasive; Curtis Threatening; Marchers in Nat'l Conference Call on All Unemployed to Organize and Carry On

Mass Support Thruout U. S. Compels Government to Retreat After Displaying Huge Armed Force and Threat to Never Permit March

DEMONSTRATE AT N. Y. CITY HALL

8000 Form Solid Ranks Back Nat'l March

NEW YORK — Eight thousand workers paraded for an hour around the city hall yesterday in support of the National Hunger March demands then going before Congress in Washington, and for cash relief, no evictions, no red tape delays at the Home Relief Bureau, for three tons of free coal for each jobless worker's family, and other demands. The demonstrators marched up to Union Square and held another meeting.

They sent in a Committee of 15, led by Gil of the Unemployed Council, which found Mayor McKee surrounded by squads of police and trying to say he had, "just heard of the matter."

McKee's answer, after long argument can be boiled down to this: "Nothing will be done; the city is doing all it legallay can," and "I refuse to debate about it."

McKee refused to say anything when offered proof that there is discrimination in relief in Harlem, or to demands that the disease infested tenements be torn down and work provided building new workers' homes.

The Board of Estimates adjourned early so as not to be visited.

It is plain that the jobless are less than the dust underfoot to Tammany officials, and that more organization and more intense struggle is needed to get relief enough for more than a million jobless to live on this winter.

The Needle Trades Workers Unemployed Councils and Downtown Unemployed Council marched to the City Hall without permits, and the meeting of some 35,000 of the workers marching around City Hall and thousands of others flocking from the sidewalks all around was held in front of the entrance to City Hall without a permit.

A solid column of fours, stretching entirely around the city hall plaza, the end of the procession not over 30 yards from the head of it, hundreds of placards, thousands of marching unemployed men and women, chanting in a great roar: "We demand unemployment insurance!" "We want cash relief!" "We support the National Hunger March!" No work no rent!"—that was the way the N.Y. workers turned out to back up the demands of the National Hunger March yesterday.

The demonstration was called by the Unemployed Councils for noon. Before noon, several hundred with the banner of the Lower Harlem Unemployed Council, were marching: north on Broadway, and right on around the square. The Needle Trades Unemployed Councils swung in line; placards demanding "Full Union Wages from the Gibson Committee," placards declaring "The Fur Workers Are Fighting in One Solid Union," placards blazing forth: "We support the National Hunger March."

With a score of brilliant scarlet placard lettered in black with demands for "Free Coal for the Jobless;" "Resist Evictions!", the West

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Injunction Issued Against Striking Tennessee Miners

WILDER, Tenn., Dec. 6.—A temporary injunction has been issued against 104 people in order to break the strike of miners in Fentress County. National guardsmen sent to aid the bosses tell of being ordered to ambush workers and shoot them down.

Miners here work only four months a year with an average pay of $2.10 a day. They have to pay for baths at the company house, for a doctor whether they use him or not, buy their own blasting powder and pay double for supplies at the company stores.

Triumphant March of the Unemployed

Minor Tells of Parade in Wall St. Capital

By ROBERT MINOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — The Hunger March—marched!

Through miles of riot guns and tear gas bombs of the Hoover hunger government police the big parade of three thousand representatives of the interests of 16,000,000 unemployed American workers this morning marched on the capitol and there thrust their demands into the face of the reactionary congress. Only twelve hours earlier the Hoover government, thru the Washington police had with ominous threats of armed violence decreed that it could not be done.

Done Nevertheless.

It was done nevertheless, through the unflinching courage, resistance and above all, the iron discipline of the 3,000 representatives of the working class who have come from every corner of the U. S. on a mission of life and death of the millions left at home.

In the middle of the forenoon, headed by the Red Front Band and two committees of twenty-five each, elected last night as spokesmen to the Senate and House of Representatives, the parade moved out of camp in military step and with the ordered discipline of a regiment of crack troops.

Carry Banners.

Banners were forbidden by the police, but were carried nevertheless, and the ploice decided not to make any issue of it. These banners gave the slogans and demands of the Hunger Marchers for unemployment relief, for social insurance, for the immediate payment by the U. S. Government of $50 to each unemployed worker in the U. S.

In addition were banners for specific demands of various special groups. The seamen's banner demanded the immediate release of the nine Scottsboro boys, another demanded freedom of Tom Mooney. The high note was the insistent call for the unity of white and Negro workers.

Many Negro Workers.

A heavy proportion of the marchers were Negroes, a fact which attracted much notice. When the Southern delegation composed of a majority of Negro workers and share croppers appeared spontaneous cheers came from the crowd lining the street.

The parade reached the capitol grounds at the corner of New Jersey and Constitution Ave., which was the point of greatest tension.

Here the Hunger Marchers faced the U. S. Government in the form of the Capitol, the house of Senate in session—and long lines of Hoover police.

Issue Is Decided.

Having reached the vicinity of the capitol, the issue of the right to march was settled in favor of the Marchers. Here the police were ready to permit only the elected committees to go to the capitol grounds proper. After a conference of the marchers, Herbert Benjamin, stepped forward and said, "I can see that you have a show of force here that it would be impossible for us to overcome. We feel that we are not being given an oppotunity to exercise our rights."

Curtis Jumps and Shouts.

Thereupon two elected committees, left the parade and went on to the capitol grounds. One of them to see Vice-President Curtis, the other into the Senate Chamber. Curtis was very gruff, and said, "You need not make any speeches, just send over the petition. I have only a few minutes." William Reynolds, head of the committee told Curtis that he had not expected any better of him, whereupon Curtis jumped up and shouted, "Don't cast reflections on

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

GREAT MASSES ON STREET CHEERING

Join Singing, Applaud, Menaced by Police

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6. — The National Hunger Marchers paraded in triumph through Washington today, placed their demands in the hands of the two houses of Congress, returned to their camp, continued their National Conference of the Unemployed, and will all be on their way back tomorrow to report to the masses who elected them.

They will report that the presiding officers of Congress gave only evasive answers to the demands, and that renewed organization and ever greater struggles in every city are needed to force relief from the authorities for 16,000,000 unemployed workers this winter.

But They Marched

But they will also be able to report that the determination of the marchers and the support of masses of workers throughout the city has forced even the U. S. government, executive committee of the most brutal capitalist rule in the world, to back down on its expressed threat to prevent the entry into Washington of the delegates of the unemployed, as the capitalist governments of every city on the way were forced to permit the march to go on to Washington, in the first place.

Three thousand National Hunger Marchers, elected delegates of tens of thousands of unemployed workers, endorsed by hundreds of thousands more in demonstrations in nearly every industrial city in the country, marched with militant songs and shouted slogans through Washington streets today. They waited in Pennsylvania Ave., near the capitol building, while their two elected committees presented the demands for $50 Federal Winter Relief and Federal Unemployment Insurance, with other demands they had drawn up, to Vice President Curtis, representing the Senate, and to Speaker Garner, of the House of Representatives.

The total procession was 4,000 strong, for a thousand veterans marched with them.

Authorities Retreat

The Washington authorities and the Federal Government which appoints the District of Columbia Commissioners, city government of Washington, retreated late last night in the face of the tremendous mass support of the marchers, and granted a permit for the march. The authorities pulled back their thousand city ers go through the city. The sidewalks along Pennsylvania Avenue and police, their machine guns and gas bombs and clubs, rifles and revolvers, told the 4,000 troops to stay in barracks, and let the marchers parade in solid ranks, column by column as they had crossed the continent and swept through the cities of the whole country.

Hundreds of thousands of the population of Washington was out on the streets to see the Hunger March-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Richmond Unemployed Prepare Fight On 25 Per Cent Relief Cut

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 6.—The Communist Party during the campaign and since has warned the workers against impending relief reductions and called on the workers to rally behind the Unemployed Council to resist such a move on the part of the administration.

These warnings proved to be correct. Last week a man came to the Social Service and asked the workers getting relief there which they would rather have, a relief cut or a soup kitchen. Two of the workers spoke up and said they did not want either.

The Unemployed Council is leading the fight against the intended relief cut of 25 per cent.

DENOUNCE BAN ON MRS. MOONEY

Scottsboro-Mooney Demonstration in London

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Several British workers this afternoon carried out a demonstration in the House of Commons against the action of the government in denying a visa to Mrs. Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, to enter England to address several Scottsboro-Mooney defense meetings. Shouts were raised in several parts of the House denouncing the government's action. Leaflets were scattered from the gallery.

* * *

Large German Meets

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Despite a ban placed on all Scottsboro and Mooney meetings by the German government, Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, and Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of the Scotsboro boys, together with other delegates to the I. R. A. World Congress, successfully addressed large meetings of workers in Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The first three meetings were each attended by three thousand workers, and the one in Rotterdam by two thousand.

The delegation, bearing the ashes of J. Louis Engdahl, will sail for New York aboard the Bremen December 9, and are scheduled to arrive in New York December 14. They will be met by a guard of honor, which will take charge of the ashes. On the 18th, they will be present at a mass memorial meeting for Engdahl, at the Bronx Coliseum in New York.

British Threats to Persia on Oil; U. S To Spain On Phones

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British Government yesterday threatened to use armed force against Persia in a brazen statement that Britain "won't tolerate interference" by the Persian Government of the "right" of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to loot the rich oil deposits of Persia.

A similar threat was issued by the Washington Government yesterday against the Spanish Republic in connection with the latter's attempt to nationalize the telephone service in Spain, which is now controlled by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, an American interest.

Sunnyside Meet Gives $50 for Hunger March

SUNNYSIDE, L. I., Dec. 6.—A meeting in support of the Hunger Marchers was held last night by the Sunnyside Branch of the International Labor Defense at Monroe Center.

The audience of 100, which packed the hall to capacity, enthusiastically greeted the speakers: Marcel Scherer, James Rorty and Isidor Schneider, chairman.

James Rorty spoke on the role of the intellectuals in the revolutionary movement. Marcel Scherer described the activities of the Unemployed Council in organizing the Hunger March and the International Labor Defense, which is defending the Hunger Marchers and all class war prisoners.

Fifty dollars was raised for the support and defense of the Hunger Marchers by a collection and from the sale of autographed books donated by Sunnyside authors, including Babbette Deutch, Isidor Schneider and James Rorty.

Carpenters Meet Tonight to Elect Joint Committee

NEW YORK.—A meeting of all the branches of the Independent Carpenters Union will take place tonight Wednesday, December 7, at the headquarters, 818 Broadway, at 8 p.m.

A report will be made on a recent strike, which resulted from a lockout by the boss, who attempted to do away with union conditions. An affair is arranged at the headquarters on December 10 for the benefit of the strikers; 25 cents admission will be charged. A joint committee will also be elected.

What's On—

WEDNESDAY

All working-class organizations are asked to keep open Jan. 8 for the third annual banquet of the N. Y. Workers' Center.

* * *

Branch 21, Women's Council, will meet at 8:30 p.m. at Eastern Parkway Workers' Center, 257 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn.

* * *

Scottsboro Br., I.L.D.—membership meeting—8:30 p.m. at 261 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn.

* * *

Daily Worker Chorus rehearsal at 8:30 p.m. at 35 E. Third St. (between 2nd and 3rd Aves.). All workers are urged to join.

* * *

Sacco-Vanzetti Br. I. L. D. regular meeting at 8:30 p.m. at 792 Tremont Ave.

* * *

Question Box—Discussion at Flatbush Workers' Club, 1207 Kings Highway at 8 p.m. All workers invited.

* * *

Mass Protest Meeting against pogroms in Poland at Prospect Workers' Center, 1157 Southern Blvd. Admission free.

* * *

American Youth Club Open Forum at 407 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn. Admission free.

* * *

Y. C. L. of Brownsville will hold a lecture at 8 p.m. at 1813 Pitkin Ave. George Powers will speak on "The Hunger March and the Struggle for Relief." Admission 10 cents. All invited.

* * *

Clinton and Grand Youth Club will have a special meeting at 8 o'clock, sharp, at 380 Grand St. All members must attend.

* * *

Classes in Fundamentals in Acting—Early class at 7—Late class at 9. Members are asked to be on time. All interested in workers' theatre are asked to join the Workers Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 13th St.

* * *

All Posts of the W.E.S.L. are called upon to hold open-air meetings in support of the National Bonus March, by the City Committee W.E.S.L.

* * *

Post 2, W.E.S.L., will hold a demonstration tonight at 8 p.m. at 125th St. and Fifth Ave. against attacks upon bonus marchers.

Printers Intensify Fight Against Arbitration Award

Major Newspaper Chapels of Union Take New, Militant Steps to Stop Staggering

NEW YORK.—The four major newspaper chapels (shop branches) of the International Typographical Union in the city: The New York Times, World-Telegram, American-Journal-Mirror and the Brooklyn Eagle, have adopted resolutions and taken steps to prevent operation of the staggered shifts, ordered by the arbiter.

A resolution carried unanimously at the meeting of the New York Times chapel contains the following:

"The slip board is to be removed to the union headquarters or to nearby space rented for the purpose by the union or by this chapel in conjunction with other chapels, or, if necessary, by this chapel alone."

The slip board contains a list of substitutes of the chapel who are seeking work in that particular newspaper. According to the new arbitration award the substitutes will have to wait around for four hours on the chance of getting a day or night shift.

This resolution is being taken up by the rest of the chapels and will mean that the substitutes will not need to show up four hours in order to be able to secure a day's work.

A previous resolution, which was adopted by these four newspaper chapels and which is being introduced in all other newspaper chapels, reads, in part, as follows:

"The prejudiced opinion of an unelected arbiter, namely, J. N. Saulter, an employer of non-union labor, has resulted in a vicious arbitration award, setting precedents to which we, as union men, cannot submit.

"The award even goes so far as to create still more unemployment through the introduction of a vicious plan of staggered shifts involving unprecedented hardships on the regulars, and especially the subs.

"The membership was maneuvered into arbitration through the connivance of the international and local officials, in conjunction with the Publishers' Association.

"We, as union men, emphatically declare that we will do all in our power to render the said award null and void by whatever means possible.

"It is resolved that we begin our campaign immediately, by electing a campaign committee to call upon all other chapels to endorse this resolution and to take such other steps as may be necessary."

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The capitalist newspapers have not said a word about the struggle of the printers against this stagger plan. Only the Daily Worker has come out in full support of the printers in this struggle. The Daily Worker will continue to give all available information and full support.

'Fighting Vet' Off Press; Order It Now

The latest "Fighting Vet" issue is just off the press. It tells what veterans will do in Washington; why they march; how to carry on the fight. Every vet in the field; all W.E.S.L. posts; all rank and file committees are urged to rush orders for this issue.

Distribute it among members of the B.E.F., the Legion, the V.F.W., etc. Do this NOW. Distribute it on the march. Rush to "The Fighting Vet," P. O. Box 38, Station D, New York City. Special price, this issue, $2 for 300.

Latest Hunger March Pictures Now at Acme

The Acme Theatre, which is presenting the latest news from the Hunger March front, has made many new additions the last few days. These include: En Route with the Hunger Marchers; Marching Through Washington; Police on Guard with Guns and Gas Bombs; Arrival in Washington; Compulsory Parking on Outskirts of Washington, and Scenes of Police Blocking the Roads.

Stage and Screen

ELMER RICE FINISHES NEW DRAMA ON PRESENT CRISIS

Elmer Rice, author of "Counsellor-At-Law," now in its last week at the Plymouth Theatre, has just completed his new play, which he will direct and produce himself. The drama, which deals with the present crisis in America, is in twenty-one scenes and calls for a cast of sixty. The play will open in January.

Dorothy Gish has taken over the role of Patrice Collinge in "Autumn Crocus" at the Morosco Theatre. Miss Collinge is leaving to take a leading role in Edouart Bourdet's "Just Out," due shortly. Francis Lederer plays the chief male role in "Autumn Crocus."

"Sabatai Zvi," was revived last night by the Yiddish Art Theatre at their playhouse on Second Avenue, with Maurice Schwartz in the leading role. The play will be repeated this evening, with "Yoshe Kalb" continuing the balance of the week.

Roxy begins rehearsals today for the premiere of Radio City Music Hall, which opens on Dec. 27. Roxy's first non-motion-picture theatre will use some 500 actors, dancers and singers.

* * *

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Issay Bobrowen's program with the Philharmonic Orchestra on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall will consist of the Jensen Passacaglia, Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, and Brahms' Second Symphony. Sunday afternoon the program at Carnegie will include the Berlioz Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Hanns Jelinek's Suite from the Well-Tempered Clavichord of Bach for large orchestra, MacDowell's Suite No. 2 in E minor, and the Brahms Second Symphony.

Ernest Schelling conducts the third concert of the first series of Concerts for Children and Young People next Saturday morning at Carnegie Hall. The program illustrating the oboe and English horn will have Bruno Labate and Michel Nazzi as soloists.

TO CUT CITY PAY BY $20,000,000

Board of Estimates Proposal to Albany

NEW YORK.—The Board of Estimate met yesterday and adjourned so the delegation from the thousands of jobless outside could not get in to present demands to it.

The board took time, however, to vote in favor of some cuts, most of them 5 per cent, in salaries over $3,000 a year. This makes a saving in 1933 of only $258,000.

The state law provides the rate for salaries under that limit, that is, for the great bulk of the workers for the city as distinct from the $10,000 to $40,000 officials. The board announces that it expects to "make a saving of $20,000,000 more" if the legislature, meeting Friday, changes the wage scales of the workers, or leaves them to the Board of Estimate to settle.

Teachers Betrayed

The Board of Education has already agreed to having teachers' wages slashed. The teachers have not; but the officials of the Teachers Union are already spreading defeatism, saying that it might be better not to fight the wage cut too much, and only try to save the provision for teachers' wages to be set by state instead of city law.

Delegates will go from the Unemployed Councils to Albany Friday to demand relief by taxes on the rich, by making the bankers wait for their $200,000,000 payment on the city debt, and not by cutting city workers' wages.

Death of Baby Laid to Refusal of Medical Assistance by City

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Frank Obocsky of 426 East 118th Street appealed to the police for funds with which to bury his five-weeks-old son, who died Monday. Help was refused to him again, as it was refused to the mother when she called the New York Hospital before the baby died. She was told to bring the baby "the next morning." But the child died a few hours later, deprived of medical care.

Obocsky and his wife have been living in an unheated apartment at their cousin's. This worker has been unemployed for over 18 months, and has just found a job which pays $14 a week. On this amount he has to support his wife, a five-year-old daugher and a baby twin of the child that died.

I.L.D. to Hold Public Trial of Deserter

Tom Truesdale, a Negro worker will defend the worker who deserted the delegation that went to the U. S. Supreme Court to picket for the release of the Scottsboro boys, at a mass trial to be held Friday at 8 p.m., at 15 E. 3d St.

M. Stern, district organizer of the International Labor Defense, will act as the prosecutor. A workers jury will be elected from the floor. According to the workers of the Steve Katovis Branch of the I.L.D. the sponsors of the trial, there is a great deal of interest being shown by the workers of downtown because of the attempt to instill responsibility in workers who take upon themselves so important a task as the one the workers who went to Washington took upon themselves.

Demonstrate Today Against Job Sharks

NEW YORK.—The militant workers who led the struggle against the Carl Muller Employment Agency shark at 1173 Sixth Ave. for the return of $40, out of which this shark had robbed a worker for a job that never existed, were freed on parole yesterday in the custody of an I.L.D. lawyer. The struggle, however, for the elimination of this vicious shark will go on, it is announced by the Sixth Ave. Job Agency Grievance Committee.

The worker who was robbed of the $40 is now faced with being thrown out of his house. He has a wife and two children.

A demonstration has been called by the Grievance Committee for this morning in front of the Department of Claims and Licenses to force the city government to revoke this shark's license.

All employed and unemployed workers are urged to come down to the Grievance Committee's headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning and participate in the demonstration.

Greet Schaefer on Return from USSR

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Freiheit Singing Society and the Mandolin Orchestra are arranging a concert to welcome Jacob Schaefer, proletarian composer and conductor who just returned from the Soviet Union. The concert will take place at the Central Opera House on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 2:30 p.m.

When Jacob Schaefer and his wife, Leah, stepped off the gangplank of the "Europa," masses of workers broke out into cheers for the Soviet Union and for the proletarian artist who produced a revolutionary oratoria, "October," at the 15th Anniversary celebration in Kharkov, Soviet Ukrainia.

Scottsboro Rally in Harlem Dec. 10

William L. Patterson to Speak

The first of a series of mass Scottsboro rallies in Harlem will be held at the Lafayette Hall, 165 W. 131st St., on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 8 p.m., it was announced by the Harlem Section of the International Labor Defense. William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I.L.D., will give the main address.

The meeting at Lafayette Hall and the others of this series will serve the double purpose of rallying new forces into the mass struggle to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys and to prepare for the huge memorial meeting in honor of J. Louis Engdahl, national chairman of the I. L. D. and foremost leader in the defense of the Scottsboro boys. The Engdahl Memorial will be held Sunday, Dec. 18, at 7 p.m.

Flying meetings from trucks equipped with loud speakers are being held continuously throughout the Harlem section in preparation for the local rallies and the central memorial meeting.

N.Y. Printers Petition Union Heads to Retract Jobless Relief Cuts

At a meeting held on Monday afternoon at 40 West 18th Street, the unemployed organization of "Big Six," which is known as the Printers Association of Typographical Union No. 6 for the Betterment of the Unemployed, more than 100 members signed a petition to the Union officials, demanding that the schedule of out-of-work benefits be raised to the original $14 maximum.

A resolution was also introduced condemning a semi-monthly sheet known as "Typographical Forum" because of its campaign, in collusion with the Union officials, to discredit this rank and file organization of the unemployed by slander and lies. It was endorsed without dissent. The meeting also pledged support to the struggle of the various newspaper chapels.

Commemorate Canton Commune on Sunday

Protests to stop the slaughter of Chinese workers by imperialist nations and their lackeys in China, will be made at a mass meeting next Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the I. L. D. and the Anti-Imperialist League in honor of the Fifth Anniversary of the Canton Commune. Program will include addresses by Earl Browder and S. Chang Kang.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

FURRIERS

The Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is calling a membership meeting of all furriers on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 5:30 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. At this meeting a report of the activities of the department for the last two months will be given, as well as a financial report and a report of the Unemployment Committee for the payment of the fund.

This meeting is of outstanding importance. Every furrier is urged to come without fail.

* * *

CLOAKMAKERS

A cloakmakers' open forum is being called for Thursday by the Committee of 100 to discuss the unemployment situation in the cloak trade, the attitude of the administration toward the unemployed and the task of the cloakmakers in the coming elections of the cloak locals. The forum will be held at 1 p.m. at 140 W. 28th St.

The newly elected trade committee will have its first meeting tonight (Wednesday), right after work, in the office of the Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.

* * *

LOCAL 9 I. L. G. W. U.

A special membership meeting of Local 9, I.L.G.W.U., will be held tonight right after work, at Bryant Hall, 41st St. and Sixth Ave., for the purpose electing an election and objection committee. The definite information is that the center which is in control of the administration of Local 9, I.L.G.W.U., has concluded a deal with the club of Local 9 to elect jointly an election objection committee, as they did two weeks ago in Local 1, I.L.G.W.U. The left wing group of Local 9, I. L. G. W. U., calls on all members of Local 9 to come to the special meeting tonight and support the left wing candidates.

* * *

METAL WORKERS

The Metal Workers of Brooklyn will have an opportunity of getting acquainted with the Metal Workers' Industrial Union through an affair that is being held by the Brooklyn local of the union this coming Saturday night, Dec. 10.

The local is holding a concert and dance at the Russian Mutual Aid Society Hall at 136 Fifteenth St., Brooklyn.

You can get there by taking a B.-M.T. local train to Prospect Ave. on the Fourth Ave. line and walking two blocks back to 15th St. Admission is only 25 cents.

* * *

A meeting of the Steel Partition Section of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union will be held on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 6:30 p.m., right after work, at 131 W. 28th St.

* * *

A meeting of the New York Local of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union will be held on Friday, Dec. 9, at 8 p.m. at 80 E. 11th St., Room 322. A report on the Hunger March will be made at this meeting.

Importers of Soviet Candies
SPECIAL with this ADVERTISEMENT
Odessa Fruit Chocolates
4 LB. BOX FOR $1.00
M. RICHMAN
145 E. HOUSTON ST. NEW YORK
AGENTS WANTED—Tel. ORchard 4-7778

CHRISTMAS EVE.
SATURDAY DECEMBER 24
District Training School
GRADUATION BALL
Auspices:— Communist Party and Young Communist League
Rockland Palace
155 TH STREET & 5TH AVE.

Rent Strikers Continue Mass Picketing at 1408 Franklin; Defy Police

NEW YORK.—Every tenant in 1408 Franklin Ave., at 170th St., is on strike for cheaper rent, for recognition of the house committee and for the demand of no more evictions. Yesterday was the seventh day of the strike.

The landlord has used police terror to break the strike. While tenants and the Unemployed Council yesterday fought against the eviction of two of the strikers, the police arrested 11 workers. The workers delivered speeches from the fire escape, after police had denied a permit for an outdoor meeting. Three riot squad and 150 police attacked them.

The 161st St. and Brook Ave. court gave the arrested eleven suspended sentences, because 600 workers gathered beforehand at an open-air meeting and protested their arrests and demanded immediate release.

The tenants are now demanding that the evicted families shall be permitted to move back into the house. As the strikers remain firm in their demands and continue to refuse to pay any rent, the landlord is said to be ready now to confer with the house committee on a settlement. Mass picketing of the house continues.

Propose Permanent Sustaining Fund to Help Daily Worker

The following letter has been received by the Daily Worker from Unit 1, Section 8:

"We wish to inform you that our delegate has given us a detailed report on the Daily Worker Conference held Nov. 13, 1932. The report was accepted and the following resolutions adopted:

"1.—Unit 1, Section 8 is of the opinion that the Daily Worker can be stabilized and its existence and growth assured only thru persistent day-to-day work of every member of the Party and the membership of all mass organizations.

"2.—That the Daily must be linked up with every phase of our activity. At the same time we realize that the problem of a stable existence must be solved now and therefore decide that (1) Unit 1, Section 8 adopts the method of a permanent sustaining fund and (2) that we pledge weekly 5c from every employed comrade and 1c from every jobless comrade. The enclosed 72c is for the first week.

"We further propose that Section 8 inform all other units of our decision.

"We further propose that Section 8, place this recommendation before the Party of District 2 in order that other sections should follow our method of work."

Hold an Open Hearing on Hunger in your neighborhood; invite all jobless and part time workers and keep a record of their evidence against the starvation system.

JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

Attention Comrades!
OPEN SUNDAYS
Health Center Cafeteria
Workers Center — 50 E. 13th St.
Quality Food Reasonable Prices

Phone Tomkins Sq. 6-9634
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SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
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BROOKLYN COPS ATTACK JOBLESS

Ten Arrested; Fined in Boss Court

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Ten workers were tried yesterday in Judge Melvin's court here. The arrests were made Monday as a result of a demonstration by unemployed workers in front of the Home Relief Bureau at 25th and Benson Ave.

The workers, who brought with them some 20 cases of destitute families requiring immediate relief, were suddenly and without warning attacked by the police, who savagely beat men, women and children. Ten of the demonstrators were arrested and tried yesterday.

Sentences were suspended on six of the ten cases. Sentences of $5 fine or 2 days in jail were imposed on the other four workers. These workers told the judge that they would serve their sentences in jail. Those sentenced are S. Goodman, S. Kitty, Pearl, and Lena Rosenberg. The demonstration was led by the Unemployed Councils of Coney Island, Bensonhurst, Brighton Beach and Brooklyn.

New Year's Eve Affair for 9th Year of 'Daily'

The Daily Worker City Committee has announced that all arrangements have been completed for the ninth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker, which will be held on New Year's Eve at the Bronx Coliseum, with a distinguished program of entertainment by the I. W. O. Symphony, Sergei Radamsky, the famous Soviet tenor, the New Dance Group and others. This affair will be the outstanding spectacular event this winter. After the Concert, the evening will be concluded with a ball and dancing till 3 a.m., to the tune of a double brass band orchestra. Earl Browder will speak.

SOVIET EXPLORERS WIN VICTORY

The circumnavigation of Franz Josef Land, heretofore regarded as impossible because of its closeness to the North Pole, has been accomplished by a Soviet expedition in a small auxiliary sailing craft.

The expedition, in charge of Prof. N. N. Subov, left Murmarnek Aug. 17 last. Within 30 days it returned, its mission having been accomplished. "Not luck, but careful planning, was responsible for our success," Prof. Subov states.

Dr. WILLIAM BELL
OPTOMETRIST
106 E. 14th St., near 4th Av.

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

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SEVERN'S
CAFETERIA
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Best Food at Workers Prices

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WORKERS—EAT AT THE
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LEARN RUSSIAN
Experienced teacher arranges por private or group instructions
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30 East 95th Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Housewreckers Meet Tonight to Hear Report on Strikes

NEW YORK.—Workers are on strike against the intolerable conditions prevailing on the housewrecking jobs at 15th street, Monroe street, and 61st Street. They are now fighting for better conditions and higher wages.

The efforts of al members of the Independent Housewreckers' Union are needed to carry through the strikes to victory. All housewreckers are urged to come to the next regular meeting, tonight, Wednesday, at 8 p.m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

Mexican Sec., I.R.A., Sends Condolance on Death of J. L. Engdahl

The following letter has been received from the Mexican section of the International Red Aid, the Socorro Rojo Internacional, by the national office of the International Labor Defense:

"The Mexican Section of the International Red Aid expresses to its brother section in the United States its warm condolence on the loss of Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, who recently died in Moscow.

"The life of Comrade Engdahl was exemplary as the life of a militant revolutionist. The Mexican proletariat, knowing and esteeming the work of the campaigns to save the victims of the bourgeoisie, together with the proletariat of the United States and of the world, pays its respects to the memory of this great leader.

For the victims of the reaction and imperialism.

National Secretary,
S. R. I., Mexico.

VETS IN PROTEST MEETING TONITE

All W.E.S.L. Posts to Meet Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The vicious exploitation of ex-servicemen working on Bear Mountain on jobs given them by the Home Relief Bureaus will be protested at an open-air demonstration tonight at 8 p.m., at 125th Street and Fifth Avenue. The demonstration is being called by Post No. 2 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

All other posts of the W. E. S. L. are called on to hold protest demonstrations today. It is planned to send a protest to the governor and the state legislature against the robbery of the more than 2,000 vets who are working at starvation wages under police guards who terrorize them.

Early tomorrow night all W. E. S. L. posts will meet to discuss plans for holding jointly with the Unemployed Councils reception meetings for the returning Hunger Marchers. Rank and file veterans who are not members of the W. E. S. L. are called on to support this work.

Collections to support the bonus marchers in Washington and those on the way there are continuing thruout the city. Bonus March Stamps and the new bonus march issue of the "Fighting Vet" are to be secured at the national headquarters for sale at tomorrow night's meetings. Open forums are to be arranged for Sunday and the "Fighting Vet" sold at all reception meetings.

PROSPERITY NOTE.

WILLISTON, N. D.—The Williams County Farmers Press devotes three of its twelve pages to the list of farmers who are behind in taxes. They face foreclosure.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Dr. Louis L. Schwartz
SURGEON DENTIST
Announces
The removal of his office to larger quarters at
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AMUSEMENTS

LAST 2 DAYS!
Soviet Sound Film with English Titles
"FALSE UNIFORMS"
THE THRILLING ADVENTURES OF THE UKRAINIAN GIANT KARMELIUK
—FIRST EXCLUSIVE SHOWING—
THE HUNGER MARCH
Demonstrations All Over the Country
NEW SCENES DAILY
THE WORKERS **Acme Theatre**
14th Street and Union Square
Cont. from 9 a.m.—Last show 10:30 p.m.

THE GROUP THEATER Presents
SUCCESS STORY
By John Howard Lawson
Maxine Elliotts Thea., 39th, E. of B'way
Evenings, 8:40; Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:40

Francis Lederer and Dorothy Gish in
AUTUMN CROCUS
The New York and London Success
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:40. Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

Bronx

Workers Cooperative Colony
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
(OPPOSITE BRONX PARK)
has now REDUCED THE RENT
ON THE APARTMENTS AND SINGLE ROOMS
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
Kindergarden; Classes for Adults and Children; Library; Gymnasium; Clubs and Other Privileges
NO INVESTMENTS REQUIRED
SEVERAL GOOD APARTMENTS & SINGLE ROOMS AVAILABLE
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50c., $1, $1.50 Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tonight ——— "CAMILLE"
Thurs. and Sat. Evs. ——— "LILION"

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Vaudeville and Motion Picture
Feature — "AMERICAN MADNESS"
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"Divorce in the Family"
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"WITH WILLIAMSON BENEATH THE SEA" 2nd Week

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WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished room (girl) downtown section. S. G. c/o Daily Worker.

WORKERS ATTENTION!
Only Cafeteria in Garment District Above 34th Street employing members of the
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
Managed by the well-known Mr. Gruber
BRUNSWICK CAFETERIA
237 W. 37th STREET 237 W. 37th STREET
QUALITY FOOD AT WORKERS PRICES

THE DANCE CARNIVAL OF THE YEAR!
TENTH ANNUAL
Morning Freiheit
COSTUME BALL
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1932
at BRONX COLISEUM—177th Street, Bronx
UNITY DOUBLE BRASS BAND ORCHESTRA
Sports Red Dancers Singing
Literature Coupon 10c. — Admission 39c.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
ANNIVERSARY 9
New Year's Eve
(SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1932)
BRONX COLISEUM
ADMISSION 40 CENTS PRESS FUND 20 CENTS
Buy Tickets in Advance and Save 20 Cents

Local Struggles of Unemployed Backing Up National Hunger Marchers in Washington Win Many Demands

Schleicher Takes Helm in Germany

By PETER HENRY.

LAST Sunday General von Schleicher changed into civilian clothes and moved from the German war ministry to the chancellery to try his hand at the job of reconsolidating capitalism in Germany, at which Col. von Papen was a failure.

With two exceptions, the new cabinet is exactly the same as that headed by von Papen. The only major change is the appointment of Dr. Bracht, the Reich Commissioner for Prussia who wielded the iron rod of dictatorship over that state under the former cabinet, as the Reich Minister of the Interior. Now the police forces of the Reich and of Prussia are concentrated in one hand, binding still closer the extra legal bonds between Prussia and the Reich.

TO PUSH SAME POLICIES.

The von Schleicher cabinet is pledged to the prosecution of the same policies as the von Papen regime, the only difference being that the new chancellor is more likely to come to a working arrangement with the fascists for tacit Nazi support of his cabinet.

* * *

IF the personnel and policies of the von Schleicher regime are so little different from von Papen's, it may be asked: why the change? The major reason is that Germany is entering an extremely critical winter, with unemployment worse than ever before, with dozens of cities facing bankruptcy, and with tax income falling far behind the outlays needed for the barest unemployment and hunger relief. Moreover, the continuous growth of Communist strength, as manifested in the Reichstag elections, in the huge strikes fought against the sabotage of trade union officials and under express Communist leadership, and lastly in the Thuringian municipal elections last Sunday, December 4th, makes it imperative that German capitalism provide itself with a strong, energetic government, with all the armed and political forces of the state concentrated in the hands of a mailed fist.

PICKED BY CAPITALISTS.

And von Schleicher's past record has made German capitalism feel that he's the man for the job. He is much more than the typical professional army man. He has recently been revealed as the man who engineered the overthrow of the Socialist Coalition Cabinet headed by Herman Mueller in 1930, and then brought about Hindenburg's appointment of Bruening and then von Papen. During the past twelve years he has been promoted from the rank of captain to lieutenant-general over the heads of hundreds of his seniors in the Reichswehr. He was generally acknowledged to be the "strong man" in the von Papen government and his appointment by Hindenburg to practically dictatorial power in Germany signifies that German capitalism feels fairly desperate.

* * *

THE Nazis are willing to play ball with von Schleicher. Their huge army of supporters is melting away like snow in the sun, and without the prospect of government jobs for his followers, Hitler is faced by the complete demoralization of his forces.

LOSS IN NAZI VOTE.

The Nazis control the Thuringian government, with all the opportunities for paying Hitlerites out of the state purse through government jobs. Yet Sunday's elections showed an average loss of 25 percent in the Nazi vote, compared with November 6th.

This confirms our predictions of rapid Nazi decline, due to their impotence when faced by the wave of industrial discontent and strikes sweeping over the country as well as the bankruptcy of all relief schemes. Their bourgeois followers are deserting to the old-established reactionary parties, while their proletarian masses are growing politically apathetic or—in ever-growing measure — coming over to the banner of Communism. The Communists were the only party to gain in the Thuringian elections, thus continuing their unprecedented gains of the past three months on their way to gaining the majority of the German working class.

Hitler will make his peace with von Schleicher and in the not too distant future we will see Nazi Ministers in the Reich Cabinet, forming part of a huge bourgeois coalition.

THE MANEUVER OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

The German Socialists are no longer numerous enough in the Reichstag to threaten the Cabinet's stability, and therefore they are allowing themselves the luxury of "undying hostility" to the Schleicher regime. This transparent maneuver is designed to keep the masses of socialist adherents from following the mass drift to the Communist Party by a show of "radicalism". But in fact, the success of the Schleicher endeavor to consolidate capitalism's position in Germany is predicated upon socialist aid in that very form. So long as they are able to keep masses of workers from actual battle against wage-cuts and the capitalist regime while mouthing radical phrases, they furnish the strongest possible support to Schleicher.

Von Schleicher's appointment marks the initiation of an unmasked military dictatorship in Germany. But the dictatorship has not yet shown its spurs. The coming waves of industrial struggle will prove that the united power of the German working class, under resolute Communist leadership, will break any military dictatorship—including von Schleicher's—just as they forced the downfall of Bruening and von Papen.

1,000 VETS JOIN CAPITOL PARADE

2 More Trucks Leave from Newark

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

vets are speeding on their way and expect to arrive in the capitol tomorrow night or Thursday morning to join the contingents from all over the country who are now there to demand immediate payment of the bonus and no cuts in disability allowances.

The bonus marchers were recruited and the trucks secured as the result of a campaign by the Rank and File Committee for the Second Bonus March, which included members of the Khaki Shirts in a united front movement. Efforts are being made to send additional truckloads to Washington. Preceding the send-off of the trucks, a big parade was held yesterday afternoon and a demonstration in Military Park.

At a meeting of veterans in Central High School here last night, General Pelham D. Glassford, who led the armed attack on the first bonus march, spoke. Not daring in the face of the veterans present openly to oppose the bonus march, Glassford dodged this question entirely and instead spilled oily phrases about the need for organization. Though he personally led the attack of Bloody Thursday, Glassford had the nerve to shift complete responsibility on the federal government, neglecting to mention that he worked hand in hand with the government. Glassford was heckled throughout his speech and after he had finished, a number of workers arose and proposed that the meeting endorse the second bonus march and send protest resolutions to President Hoover and Congress against the internment of the marchers. These proposals were adopted unanimously.

* * *

Cincinnati Vets Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Cincinnati contingent of the National Bonus March which left Cincinnati Nov. 28, arrived here Sunday. The contingent was led by W. F. Doughty.

One shell-shocked and gassed veterans, who receives only $12 a month from the government, had to be left behind along the route due to injuries received during the war.

DEMONSTRATE AT N. Y. CITY HALL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

8000 Form Solid Ranks Back Nat'l March

Side Unemployed Council added to the column.

Ring Closes In.

More and more detachments joined in until by 12:15 the column stretched along three sides of the city hall square.

Then at 12:25 marching under the elevated superstructure at the end of Brooklyn Bridge, and making a tremendous noise with their shouted demands for relief, came over a thousand behind the banner of the Down Town Unemployed Council. They had marched down through cheering crowds along the "slum" streets of the East Side, and they took the center of the street down Park Row to the corner of Mail St. Here they halted, and found a place in the line. The Down Town Council marchers, with other union delegations, and thousands of merely unemployed, not marching behind any special baner, filled in the columns until it made a nearly solid ring around the Tammany government buildings.

Mass in Park Row.

At 12:45 the head of the column was just approaching the corner of Park Row and Mail St., across from the Federal Building.

Police worked frantically, routing as many trucks and autos through Park Row as possible, with cynical disregard for the danger to the lives of the unemployed workers there to present demands on the city government, and show their solidarity for the National Marchers.

All on the sidewalk on the city hall side of the four streets around the city buildings were demonstrators. They were barred from entering the plaza by solid lines of police across all entrances, police stationed every few feet alnog the railing, police reserves massed at the entrance of the city hall itself.

Police Drive Spectators.

Nearly as many more police tried in vain to keep the great crowd of office workers and down town business men moving. These were jamming all sidewalks across the streets from the demonstrators. They formed a fairly friendly audience for the demonstrators. Among them circulated freely some dozens of Unemployed Council members, selling the Daily Worker, which has the only true stories of the National Hunger March, distributing leaflets giving the demands of the marchers, collecting funds for the National Marchers.

These Homeless Workers Need Winter Relief

Two hundred unemployed workers in Oakland, Cal., are forced by capitalism to call these sewer pipes "Home Sweet Home". They are exposed at both ends to the cold wintry air. The Hunger Marchers are fighting for these men.

PROVOCATION BY CAPITAL POLICE

Backed by Thousands of Guns, Cops Jeer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—All around the interned marchers, National Hunger Marchers camp yesterday really unusual tactics of provocatian were carried out by the Washington police.

When the marchers formed in the columns in which they had marched all the way to Washington, and paraded back and forth within the cordon of thousands of police armed with machine guns, tear gas, the war department's new nauseating gas, clubs, shot guns and revolvers, with the detachment of police in gas masks on the heights above them armed with more gas guns, with 4,000 infantry, cavalry, artillery and tanks of the regular army within a few minutes march of them, the police were very courageous.

"Come and Fight."

Each time the 3,000 totally unarmed delegates of the unemployed workers approached the line of guns held by the police, the heroic cops screamed challenges to them to "Come and fight!"

The Washington police their courage bolstered by overwhelming numbers and such a panapoly of war armament as would naturally be used only against an armed corps, "booed" the representatives of the jobless, jeered at half starved unemployed women and children and ragged men, called them "cowards" for not rushing the line of deadly guns and trying to whip the entire U. S. army and Washington police force combined.

Police Swagger.

Later at night, Police Superintendent Brown swaggered, and told the reporters: "They're practically licked now; if they don't rush us within the next twelve hours, we've won!"

Nor did the police rely only on words for provocation. While the National Conference of the Unemployed, to which all 3,000 marchers are elected delegates, was in session last night in the camp, thugs were passed through the police lines, placed on the hillside above the marchers, and from that vantage point hurled stones at the meeting. Police protected the provocateurs when groups of marchers went up to stop the stone throwing.

Lords and Priests.

A variation of this open police provocation was the subtler attempt of state and church to discourage the marchers. None other than Lady Astor of the British nobility was drafted into this sickening task. She moved, with a police guard through the camp, had herself photographed a number of times, and then took her trembling Viscount husband in tow, and led him outside, saying as she went, to the marchers: "I don't blame them for not wanting you people to come to Washington."

The church appeared in the person of a Greek Catholic priest, robed in scarlet and gold. The cops shoved him in to read a manuscript, all about how the capitalists and workers "need each other."

The Marchers were very explicit in their answers. They finally convinced him that they didn't thing they needed any capitalists, nor any of their agents, and the priest tucked up his trailing robes and departed.

* * *

Newspaper Lies.

Capitalist editors are chagrined at the retreat their government finally had to make. For the last week the capitalist newspapers' line has been to describe the march as an "invading army," which the "citizen forces" are valiantly ready to repulse and prevent the capture of the city.

They hailed the internment of the marchers as a marvelous victory. Now when the tens of thousands of workers, liberals, professional men, from all parts of the country start a wave of denunciation of the high handed and tyrannical imprisonment of the jobless delegates, and the Washington authorities after all their threats and swagger, have to grant a permit for the parade through Washington and the presentation to congress of the demands of the marchers, capitalist editors fumble. Some of them, like the Hearst papers in New York, keep up the heroic note: "The marchers will never capture Washington!"

Others, like the New York Times, which has kept the news of the internment of the marchers on the front page, suddenly thrusts the story of the granting of the permit on Page 46, and puts it under a flagrantly misleading headline at that.

Most of the editors, evidently shocked, try to hide the news somewhere in the middle of their papers.

Japanese Troops Moving on Manchuli Directly on Borders of Soviet Union

Chinese General Su Ping-wen Abandons a Strategic Railway Tunnel Without Struggle

Crosses Soviet Frontiers in Flight; USSR Disarming, Interning Insurgents Crossing Border

Japanese troops yesterday entered Hailar, 78 miles from the Soviet border, following the suspicious rout of Gen. Su Ping-wen's campaign against the Japanese invaders. The Japanese advance was greatly facilitated by the failure of Gen. Su to defend or destroy the railway tunnel through the Khingan Mountains, the key to the district west of the range.

Foreign military experts in Manchuria agree that had the tunnel been destroyed, "the Japanese would have encountered almost insuperable obstacles to an advance on Manchuli this winter, as the range is almost insurmountable and ordinarily is held in the grip of temperatures of 30 to 40 degrees below zero."

The sudden collapse of Gen. Su's campaign recalls the activities last winter of the notorious Gen. Ma Chen-shan who, pretending resistance to the Japanese, acted as their agent to afford them the pretext for an advance on the Soviet frontiers. Japanese troops are reported advancing from Hailar to Manchuli, a North Manchurian town directly across the border from the Soviet Union.

Gen. Su has crossed the Soviet border by train. His forces are reported fleeing over the border. In line with its firm peace policy, the Soviet government is rounding up and interning Gen. Su's army as it enters Soviet territory.

The League of Nations which has deliberately postponed discussion on Manchuria in order to allow the Japanese time to further consolidate their military position, yesterday suggested that it was now ready to put the Manchurian question on the agenda, at the special assembly of the League this Wednesday.

GREAT MASSES ON STREET CHEERING

Join Singing, Applaud' Menaced by Police

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the streets leading to it were choked with solid masses of people.

A line of uniformed police along the curb, a cop every few feet, denser and denser until they were shoulder to shoulder near the capitol building held the crowd back from fraternising with the marchers.

But as the long column of National Hunger Marchers swept by, singing "Solidarity," singing "The Internationa!," and shouting the slogans of the march, for relief and insurance, at many places the watching crowds broke into applause and at some place the crowds sang with the marchers.

Delegations Go In

At two blocks' distance from the Capitol building the march was halted, and the marchers rested while two delegation of 25 each, one led by Chairman Reynolds of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, the other led by Secretary Benjamin of the National Committee by Ann Burlak, went up Capitol hill.

The delegation led by Reynolds was halted by police at the steps into the Senate wing of the capitol. The whole building was garrisoned by police from the city, in addition to the force of Capitol patrolmen.

Curtis had promised Attorney Lewisohn of Philadelphia that he would see the whole committee of 25. He sent word out at this point, however, that he would see only ten. After an argument with the police, ten went in, led by Reynolds.

Curtis met them outside the door to his office, and Reynolds immediately taxed him with breaking his word about seeing the whole delegation? Curtis lied, and denied making any promises.

Search Negro

He drew Reynolds a few feet aside, Reynolds meanwhile protesting, and the police came up and searched a Negro member of the delegation. They found no arms.

Reynolds was refused the right to read the statement of the National Conference of the Unemployed, containing the demands, and had to pass it unread to Curtis. Curtis promised to lay it before the U. S. Senate.

Before this, however, Reynolds told Curtis that the workers and unemployed workers rely not on what Curtis would do, but on their growing organization and struggle to get relief.

Curtis claimed this was "insulting him" and threatened to have the delegation "thrown out of the building." He did not, though, and the delegation went back to the waiting marchers.

The delegation to Garner was met by the Vice-President elect and speaker of the House, outside his office, and they also laid the demands in his hands. He promised to "see what I'll do about it."

Fight Must Go On

The evasive promises of Curtis and Garner clearly indicate that these officials are as remorseless in their determination that no relief shall be given the jobless, will make no definite promises ,and that the struggle of the jobless must go on to force action.

The two delegations placed themselves at the head of the long procession of marchers and paraded back through Washington streets to the camping ground on the outskirst. Police continued to prevent the Washington crowds from coming into the camp.

Shortly after the marcher s returned to camp, the National Conference of the Unemployed was resumed, with the report of the delegations and suggestions for future action being made by Benjamin.

The conference will elect a National Committee of the Unemployed to direct and co-ordinate the organization into Unemployed Councils of all jobless, to work out plans for united front with all employed workers and ruined farmers, and to rouse the workers of every city to struggle stimulated by the reports of the returning delegates.

The plan is now for the Northeastern marchers, Columns 7 and 8, to leave tonight after the conference, each delegation stopping off in the city from which it came, and making its report.

New York delegates, 450 of them, will be greeted by a mass meeting when they arrive.

The Western and Southern Columns, two from the South and five from the West, will leave camp tomorrow morning.

Mich. Workers Club Expells Two Caught Scabbing on Strikers

REPUBLIC, Mich., Dec. 6.—The Republic Workers Club expelled Tuisku and Arvid Solo from membership in the Club for scabbing during the strike at the Charles Erickson Camp, and for taking every opportunity to abuse the workers on strike. The membership of the Club also condemned these two scabs for their slanderous attacks on the Communist Party.

Fight for $50 Winter Relief, Insurance Goes on

Presence of National Hunger Ma rchers in Capital Stimulates Wave of Local Struggles

JOBLESS WIN IN PA. COUNTY

Westmoreland Raises Relief; Wires Protest

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 6.—Two thousand Westmoreland County unemployed miners and steel workers forced the county commissioners to protest to Hoover, Curtis and Garner at the imprisonment of the National Hunger Marchers and to support the demands of the marchers for winter relief of $50 and unemployment insurance.

The marchers forced the commissioners to raise the relief rates from $1.25 per person per month to $1.50 and to go to Harrisburg, the state capital, to get more relief funds from the state.

The commissioners were forced to furnish transportation to the marchers, many of whom had walked as far as 20 miles to come to the demonstration.

Another immediate result of the militant Westmoreland County demonstration was the rushing of $1,531,090 to Penna. for relief by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation late yesterday.

TRIUMPHANT JOBLESS MARCH

Bob Minor Gives Eye-Witness Account

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

me of any sort."

Garner No Better.

The delegation that went to Garner was treated no better. Garner soon seemed to be infuriated by the presence of Negroes as members of the delegation. He was unwilling to give the committee any time. He said, "You can control the 3,000 out there, but I control the 425 in here." Anna Burlak, said "We will carry that message back to the unemployed."

The delegation returned with the report to the waiting parade. The committee of 29 seamen was split up and sent with the special demands of the Seamen which was presented to the U. S. Government. The parade returned to the camp and is preparing to leave. The Eastern Column will leave tonight.

Last of the Retreats.

The final granting of the permit representing the last of the whole series of retreats, introduced by as many threats, demands and provocation on the part of the police. During all of Sunday and Monday, the police resorted to the foulest methods of provocation. They tore the backs of trucks, destroyed the trucks and automobile tires, punctured the automobile tires, and held back the water trucks.

For fully 24 hours the police shouted insults at the Marchers, such as, "Get out of here, you god-damned agitators, you lousy white trash trifling with niggers." They slugged a man named Krieter. Only the most iron-clad discipline prevented the outbreak of a bloody clash. At one time, the police threw tear gas at the workers in the camp and then stood with cocked guns intending to turn it into a wholesale blood bath if the workers tried any defense in reply. The workers stood their ground and forced the government to retreat on its "no parade" edict.

The Ex-Servicemen were pouring into Washington all day Monday and Tuesday.

Farmer delegates for the farm conference are already here in large numbers.

Kansas City Police Mass to Fight Jobless

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—The entire police force of Kansas City was mobilized today to prevent a demonstration of the unemployed workers at the city hall here. Passers by and workers were terrorized throughout the day, and leaders in the workers' struggles were arrested last night and held in jail without any pretext except that it was the city's definite policy to break up every move of the unemployed.

CHARLOTTE COPS ATTACK JOBLESS

Arrest 2 in Big Hunger March Demonstration

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 6.—Five hundred workers, Negro and white workers demonstrated here for the National Hunger March. Even though the city manager was forced to agree to the holding of this demonstration, the police after trying all sorts of tricks to create disturbance, finally charged into the crowd, swinging blackjacks and billies. They arrested the speaker, Lydia Rottger, and her husband, Kenneth, both of these white workers.

The Negro workers, who were the majority of the demonstrators, jumped forward to defend their white comrades. A battle lasting ten minutes took place, in which a few workers and some cops were hurt.

At a preliminary hearing, held in Recorders Court, the local Ku Klux Klan judge sustained the charge of "inciting to riot" and "resisting arrest". The inciting to riot charge carries a sentence up to 15 years in the state penitentiary. All the witnesses that appeared in court against the workers were officials of the Salvation Army, who have been forced to give some relief to Negro workers by the workers of Charlotte, led by the Unemployed Council. They have also been forced to agree to the feeding and housing of Column Five of the National Hunger March when they came through. This explains their anxious desire to do away with these leaders of the unemployed. These comrades are being held under the outrageous bail of $5,000 each.

New Haven Jobless Start Drive to Win Free Food for Kids

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—The local Unemployed Council has begun the organization of a movement of parents and school children to force the city authorities to establish a system of providing breakfasts and hot lunches to all children of unemployed and part-time workers. Already organization along these lines has been started in two schools.

The council has issued a statement in which it declares that this action has been made necessary in part by the decision of the Community Chest not to provide food to children until they became "proper charges" as a result of malnutrition.

2,000 Back Hunger March in Nevada

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—Over 2,000 Newark workers met today in Military Park in support of the demands of the National Hunger March.

Circulate the pamphlet: "Why We Are Marching" among your shopmates and neighbors.

SEATTLE JOBLESS WIN MAIN DEMAND

Force Relief From the County Commissioners

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6.—The King County Hunger March on Monday won its main demand that every unemployed worker receive the amount of relief specified in the county schedule of October, 1932 for food distribution, without discrimination of any kind. Up to now unemployed workers have only received about 60 per cent of this relief. Militant workers have been penalized and Negroes discriminated against.

900 in March

Nine hundred workers participated in the march, with banners and groups from the Unemployed Councils, locals of Unemployed Citizens League, several locals of the A.F.L. including the machinists, steamfitters and plumbers, United Producers League, and the Communist Party in a real united front.

The County Commissioners chose the hour of the arrival of the Hunger Marchers to go out for lunch, leaving word they would not return before two hours. The purpose of this move was to discourage the workers who had trudged for miles in the cold and wet. The entire demonstration invaded the building, overflowing the assembly room and the corridors and stairways in their determination to await the return of the commissioners ahd force them to listen to their demands.

Most Militant Demonstration

The demonstration was the most militant Seattle has ever seen. The Red Flag was hoisted in the assembly room during the hearing. After winning their main demand, the workers sang the "Internationale" and "Solidarity." Before leaving the assembly room they drew up telegrams to Hoover and the mayor of Minneapolis protesting against the attacks on the National Hunger March. They also voted unanimously for the organization of a State Hunger March in January.

Other demands on the County Commissioners for which the workers are determined to continue to fight include, union wages with a minimum of $4.50 a day for common labor; no evictions, no water or light shut-offs; free hot lunches, including milk and free transportation for school children.

Appeal Verdict Against Jobless Who Turned On Water

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 6.—Three workers were convicted by a bosses' jury for turning on water of an unemployed worker. They were given a thirty-day suspended sentence, provided they do not turn on any more water. These three workers, Keller, Hansen and Benedict, members of the Errol Heights Unemployed Council, participated in the turning on of water in Benedict's home.

Benedict, seventy-one years old, and his wife live in a small shack just outside the city limits, where the water is obtained from the city of Portland by a private company, the Darlington Water Company and sold to the workers of Errol Heights at three and four times the rates for which the water is gotten from the city. Benedict, being unemployed, was unable to pay the high water rates and the private water company turned the water off.

The I. L. D. is appealing the case

GREET THE DAILY WORKER

ON ITS NINTH ANNIVERSARY

To All Workers & Organizations!

Dear Comrades:

SUNDAY, JAN. 8, 1933, MARKS THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAILY WORKER. These were nine years of hard struggle in the life of our paper. During these years, the Daily Worker has made itself indispensable in the various struggles of the American working class.

As the central organ of the Communist Party, it has rallied the workers for the support and defense of the Soviet Union.

It has constantly carried on the fight to mobilize the workers in the struggle for better living conditions, against wage cuts, for unemployment insurance and for the support of the Hunger March.

It fights against the oppression of the foreign-born workers, against deportations, for equal rights of the Negro masses, and for the freedom of all class war prisoners—Tom Mooney and the Nine Scottsboro Boys, etc.

This celebration is a great event for all workers. We ask you to express your solidarity and support the Daily Worker by sending Greetings to the only Revolutionary Daily in the English language.

Onward to A Bigger and More Powerful Daily Worker!

Our Greetings to the Daily Worker On Its 9th Anniversary!

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *State*.....

We request space in the 9th Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker for $.....

YOUR GREETINGS MUST REACH THE DAILY WORKER, 50 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

BEFORE JANUARY FIRST, 1933

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Published by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 50 E. 13th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable "DAIWORK." Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, 75c excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign and Canada: One year, $9; 6 months, $5; 3 months, $3

A Victory for the Working Class of the U. S. A.

THE parade of the hunger marchers through the streets of Washington yesterday signalized a splendid victory for the working class of the United States. It was a striking defeat of the policy of the hunger government at Washington, a policy that included the studied use of deceit, brutal force, mendacity, depravity and hypocricy concealed under the forms of capitalist democracy.

Hoover, Roosevelt, Curtis, Garner with the active support of the democratic and republican senators and congressmen in Washington and their state governors, city mayors and hosts of other political vassals throughout the country tried in every way to defeat the Hunger March. The authorities of the District of Columbia sent out telegrams requesting local police to "discourage" the Hunger Marchers. In spite of this plea from Washington and the willingness of the state and local governments to stop the marchers the nine columns converged on Washington on scheduled time. This was possible only because this march was a stimulant to action of masses of hungry men, women and children, who rallied in such numbers in support of the marchers that the police plans were beaten at every turn. As each column marched it gained in numbers and momentum. In one city after another the police were compelled to yield. In many places they tried to cover up their retreat before the masses under gesture of benevolence in granting food and lodging and fuel to enable the columns to continue the march.

* * *

THE hunger government at Washington tried to head off the march by loudly proclaiming that under no circumstances would the marchers be permitted to enter Washington. Then, last week, with the marchers coming nearer and the local demonstrations greeting the marchers steadily increased in size and determination, the Washington authorities retreated from their position and publicly announced that the marchers would be permitted to enter Washington and present their demands to Congress for unemployment insurance and $50 winter relief. This announcement in Washington indicated a victory for the mass struggles of the working class against hunger. It is clear that the reason the Washington authorities made this announcement is because they hoped thereby to dampen the determination of the workers to fight for the right of the marchers to enter Washington and present their demands.

But the Washington authorities, defeated in their attempts to stop the marchers from converging on Washington, were still determined to crush the march when it reached Washington. The signal was given to the capitalist press for the unleashing of a campaign of vicious lies and provocation that has hardly been equalled in times of so-called peace. Directed from Washington the press tried to make it appear that these 3,000 unarmed men, women and youth of the working class who constituted the elected representatives of the unemployed were marching on the national capitol with the idea of overthrowing the government. They tried to make it appear that these 3,000 were bent upon an armed invasion of Washington. Meanwhile there was mobilization of the police, army detachments, marine forces. Picked men from the police were given special intensive training in throwing gas bombs. Bombing planes, machine guns, extra supplies of poison gas, extra rounds of ammunition, were at the disposal of the police and military forces.

As the first lines crossed the District of Columbia line they were met by an "escort" of police who, under the pretext of guiding them by a short route into Washington, led them into a carefully prepared spot surrounded by police, department of justice agents, bands of bureaucratic functionaries in government departments, business men, lawyers, and all the social scum capable of use for such a purpose that infest the headquarters of the executive committee of Wall Street—the United States government.

It was this despicable trick, perpetrated against the marchers and carried out with all the detail of a complicated military action, that was hailed by the reptile press "as a triumph of the government over those whose presence in Washington threatened its existence." It was this move that was calculated to strike fear into the marchers and into the masses who had made possible the triumphant march through the country on the road to Washington.

* * *

IN face of police actions deliberately calculated to furnish an excuse for a massacre, the 3,000 marchers refused to be provoked and held their ground. Their detention on a bleak hillside, swept by wintry winds, and with no shelter and only their trucks and the pavements for beds, only made these heroic marchers more determined than ever to see it through. They knew that they had behind them an army of workers that extends from the Canadian line to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that would engage in stormy demonstrations to back up the demand to petition Congress.

The roar of fury from the throats of the masses of workers rolled toward Washington and compelled the authorities on Monday night to reverse their decision to prevent a parade to back up the delegation carrying the demands to Congress on Tuesday. Thus the mass action of the working class broke through the iron military ring and forced upon the vassal politicians at Washington the message of the working class in the form of demands for relief and unemployment insurance at a time when they had assembled only to hear the message from Hoover for more attacks against the workers, farmers and veterans.

At the moment the Hunger Marchers passed through the streets of Washington, there were great mass demonstrations throughout the country that resulted in winning of demands in a number of places already reported (Seattle, Washington, and Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania), which indicates that the fight against hunger has reached a new higher stage.

This victory for the working class is the starting point for further development of struggles. The return of the Hunger Marchers will take on the character of a triumphant march and will stimulate to greater activity those already engaged in the struggle and enlist additional masses in the fight to compel the government machine—federal, state and local—to come through with immediate relief and grant unemployment insurance.

We Greet the "Michigan Worker"

ANOTHER weapon in the class struggle has been forged. District 7 (Detroit, etc.) of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. has begun the publication of the "Michigan Worker." The DAILY WORKER hails this latest addition to the ranks of the revolutionary press.

The paper contains much valuable information and strives to give organizational and political leadership on the basis of the specific problems facing the workers in the most highly concentrated motor industry in the world. Two issues have already been published and efforts are being made to start weekly publication beginning January 1st.

Every effort should be made to build up mass support for the paper. One of the first and most essential steps is to establish a system of worker correspondents who will utilize the paper as a weapon for carrying on the work of propaganda, education and organization to fight against the hunger and terror program of the butcher, Henry Ford, and the General Motors Corporation. Although there are a number of letters dealing with conditions in the industries in the two editions at hand this is the weakest part of the paper, reflecting the weakness of the Party in the fundamental task of sinking roots deep in industry. This defect can be overcome by the mobilization of the forces of the district behind the paper. The make-up of the paper is drab and unattractive, too much of a sameness in headlines. This must be overcome by technical improvement.

An editorial in the second issue of the "Michigan Worker" reveals the fact that some "would see little but faults" in the paper and other comrades who saw nothing but difficulties and obstacles. The editorial quite correctly impresses upon those who doubt and hesitate that the paper is already playing an important part in mobilizing for the mass fight against hunger and appeals to the toilers of Michigan to send in reports on conditions in the factories, on the farms, and so forth.

Others hold the mistaken idea that local papers weaken support for the Daily Worker. Not only is such an opinion false, but the direct opposite is the case. A local paper by reaching new sections of the working class brings them toward the revolutionary movement and makes them supporters of the revolutionary press—the central organ of which is the DAILY WORKER.

THEY CAN'T KEEP HIM OUT! —By Burck

Japanese Imperialism As "Protector" of the Oppressed Colored Peoples

By R. DOONPING

IS Japan the protector or the oppressor of the colored peoples in the Far East? Are the Japanese imperialists less reactionary and murderous than United States, British and other imperialists in their savage oppression of the Negro and colonial masses?

Were it not for the vicious campaign of the Negro reformists in the United States on behalf of Japanese imperialism, we could dispense with the seemingly superfluous task of answering this question. The oppressive role of Japanese imperialism in the Far East is so much an every-day experience to the masses of these countries that merely to ask such a question would generally be considered ridiculous. But conditions in the Far East, the principal theatre of Japanese imperialist adventures, are only faintly known to the American Negro masses.

JAPAN'S RECORD

Situated on the western continent, groaning under a monstrous national oppression at the hands of dollar imperialism, the American Negroes have not experienced directly the biting effects of Japanese imperialism. Taking advantage of this situation, the Negro reformists set out on a campaign to fool the Negro masses. In defiance of the most glaring truth and indisputable facts of contemporary Far Eastern economic and political life, these apologists of Japanese imperialism shamelessly acclaim the Japanese imperialists as the protector of the colored colonial peoples from white oppression!

Japan's record as "protector," exploiter and oppressor in Korea and Formosa, colonies of Japan inhabitated by the same race as the Japanese, provides an excellent illustration of the universal fact, that common blood is no protector from capitalist exploitation and that class and not race is the decisive factor in socio-economic relationship.

* * *

KOREA was an ancient kingdom, somewhat bigger than New England and twice as densely populated by a highly cultured people. Conveniently situated on the coast of Asia just across the sea from Japan, it was the first important country to be absorbed by Japanese imperialism when the latter stretched its ugly claws for conquest on the Asiatic continent in 1895. Japan pursued the same tactics which are now being repeated in Manchuria; to organize first a puppet state in the name of independence; then, at a suitable moment, to convert the "independent" state into an outright colony of Japanese imperialism. In the case of Korea, the first step was taken in 1895 after defeating China, the then suzerain power over Korea, in the Sino-Japanese War, when the country was occupied by Japanese troops, and its government was put under the management of Japanese officials, though the Korean Emperor still remained theoretically sovereign and independent. In 1910, with the express consent of President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States, the annexation of Korea by the Japanese Empire was formally announced.

The methods and objectives of Japanese imperialism — economic penetration, intensive exploitation, brutal military invasion and conquest are the same as those of American imperialism and imperialist powers everywhere.

The history of Japanese exploitation in Korea constitutes one of the worst chapters in the story of imperialist barbarism. The Korean population is denied the most elementary rights. The country is ruled by terror against the mass of the people and bribery of a section of native landlords and capitalists. The heroic rebellion of 1919 was ruthlessly suppressed by mass murder. The miserable concessions that were made after the suppression of the movement were soon withdrawn. Even meetings of legal organizations are frequently broken up. Mass arrests, inhuman torture and the use of provocateurs are common occurrences in Korea. An increasingly large number of police and soldiers are stationed in the country to keep the population under close surveillance.

Having had the Korean population thus terrorized and kept under control, the Japanese imperialists followed a policy of systematically bringing about the subjection of the entire economic life of the country to Japanese finance capital. The construction of railways and electrification and other attempts at industrial development are all placed under the complete control of Japanese trusts and enterprises. There is an unlimited monopoly of credit exercised by two Japanese banks which are under the immediate control of the government.

Through the concentration of all systems of irrigation and other agricultural improvements in the hands of a few dozen companies and artels, with a large capital and the unscrupulous use of farm credit the best farms in the country are absorbed by a few land-grabbing syndicates and more and more Korean peasants are thus either chased off their land or reduced to the status of tenants. This process of exploitation and expropriation proceeded so rapidly that in the short period of nine years the acreage of land in the possession of the Eastern Colonization Society, one of the largest land-grabbing syndicates, was doubled! A large number of peasants, driven off their land and literally facing starvation, are forced to emigrate, chiefly to Manchuria, where they might again be exploited by Japanese colonization societies!

* * *

FORMOSA (or Taiwan), an island about twice as large as the state of New Jersey, was annexed by Japan in 1895, also as a prize of the Sino-Japanese War. There are 4,000,000 Chinese natives (descendants from Chinese settlers), 300,000 Japanese and 130,000 aborigines living on this island across the China Sea right opposite Fukien Province in China. Ever since Japanese occupation the Chinese natives have been deprived of the freedom of speech, press, organization and even travelling. All sorts of savage and strict regulations were enforced to limit the activities of the Chinese natives. Despite the fact that the Chinese natives constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, a negligently small proportion of Chinese native children are attending public schools as a result of discriminating regulations. In 1926, 98.2 per cent of Japanese children of school age were enjoying school life, while only 20.9 per cent of the Chinese native children were given permission to attend public schools.

JAPANESE POLICE IN FORMOSA

The powers and cruelty of the Japanese police in Formosa can almost be considered as unique in human history. They have the right to beat, arrest and imprison persons and violate girls at their pleasure. Special gifts to policemen during festivals are universally made by the people as an indispensable form of bribery. If a man happens to meet a policeman walking, he has to stand respectfully on one side of the road until the policeman passes in order to escape a beating or arrest. The economic life, above all, is the most strictly regulated for the benefit of the imperialist exploiters. For instance, the Chinese native farmers are not allowed to sell their sugar cane, one of the main products of the island, to the people directly. They are forced to sell to the Japanese sugar manufacturers for a very low price, arbitrarily fixed by the monopolized imperialist buyer. The extent of the super-profit the Japanese imperialists collect in this manner is shown by the fact that, in 1918, with 30,000,000 yen the Japanese sugar manufacturers bought enough sugar cane to enable them to bring in 480,000,000 yen in the sale of the manufactured product.

* * *

THE 130,000 aborigines of Formosa are even more horribly treated by the Japanese exploiters than the Chinese natives. Since 1895, over 50,000 aborigines were massacred. In order to keep them from further cultural development, the aborigines are not allowed to descend from their mountain homes and mix with the Chinese natives. Violation of aborigine young girls and women, beating and arrest of men by Japanese exploiters are daily practices. Hunting, the chief means of maintenance among the aborigines, is rendered practically impossible by the Japanese law, according to which the aborigines are strictly forbidden from possessing or carrying spears or weapons of any kind. Forced labor, with little or no compensation, is a very common practice. With their living conditions pressed far below the subsistence level, the aborigines revolted once in 1920 and again in 1930. Although both of these uprisings were drowned in blood, followed by the most horrible white terror, the rising tide of the world revolt against imperialism will surely find strong support and active participation from these determined and brave victims of Japanese oppression!

The same "bitter fate," which the Koreans and inhabitants of Formosa know so well, has now fallen on the heads of the people of Manchuria, also members of the same racial stock as the Japanese exploiters. The history of Manchuria under Japanese rule furnishes further evidence in support of the Marxian contention that "class against class," not racial conflict, is the real issue in the social struggle of the multitude of toiling humanity for happiness and freedom.

Unity of workers and peasantry, under the leadership and for the revolutionary program of anti-imperialist struggle of the Communist Party, the unity of the masses of colonial peoples and the working class in the imperialist countries, is the only road to victory for the masses over **ALL** the imperialist powers.

Letters from Our Readers

Portland, Oregon.

Dear Comrade:

Here are some interesting facts, which might assist in getting a perspective of the local scene: the Elks Club here has gone into receivership. A few months ago, it boasted a membership of 6,000 of Portland's bourgeoisie. The posted delinquent membership now looks like the manuscript of a novel—numbering over 5,000! I learned from good authority that the local membership has dropped to only 350! As further evidence of the liquidating process taking place with the petty bourgeoisie, one office building here has $70,000 unpaid office rent on its books for last year. The Knights of Columbus went "broke" months ago.

In the face of "returning confidence" and "business recovery," Meier and Frank's big department store here, on November 9th, cut 35 more workers from their payrolls. Julius Meier, one of the owners, and governor of Oregon, was one of the out-spoken supporters of Hunger Hoover.

The Armistice Day parade here was marked by its dismal, apathetic nature. The veterans were not present, in anything like an enthusiastic turn-out. The little, straggling groups of veterans were sandwiched between poorly formed ranks of National Guardsmen and troops from Vancouver Barracks. The crowd of spectators was small and lacking in interest. —J. B.

SEND GREETINGS FOR "DAILY" BIRTHDAY ISSUE!

Greetings from workers and mass organizations to the Daily Worker Ninth Anniversary edition must reach the "Daily" by January 1, 1933 in order to appear in the special issue. Several thousand blanks for this purpose have already been mailed to all parts of the country. Send them filled out and accompanied by check or money-order immediately to Daily Worker, 50 E. 12th Street, New York.

NEGRO SLAVERY TODAY

John L. Spivak's Stirring Novel "GEORGIA NIGGER"

NOTE:—"Georgia Nigger" is a smashing exposure of the hideous persecution and national oppression of the Negro masses. The Daily Worker is relentlessly opposed to the white ruling class term, "nigger," and to the degradation and contemptuous treatment of Negroes which it symbolizes. The author shares this view, but, in order to paint a true picture of these horrible conditions, he considered it necessary to use this term as otherwise he would have put into the mouths of the boss lynchers terms of respect for Negroes which they do not use.—EDITOR.

INSTALLMENT 32.

THE STORY SO FAR: David Jackson, a Negro youth, is on his way to Macon, Ga., to look for a job, when he is picked up, charged with vagrancy and sentenced to three months on the chain gang. For trying to escape while being taken to the prison camp known as Buzzard's Roost, the sentence is increased to 12 months and David is compelled to wear 20-pound steel spikes riveted around his legs. One of the Negro prisoners, "Con," is driven to his grave by being forced to work while seriously ill with tuberculosis and then denied medical attention. Another Negro, who discovers his death at night, is tortured by "stretching" for having cried out in terror and created an uproar. Now read on:

BILL TWINE kept his promize not to send Con's body to be cut up by students.

When the convict crews left, he picked a secluded spot where tall pines rose against the cloudless sky and the land sloped to the first shallow pool of the swamps, and ordered Ebenezer and a trusty to dig a grave behind a cluster of bushes. Rich foliage shaded the the exposed roots of ancient trees in the stagnant water and beyond, the green tangles brooded with its mystery. The dew was still wet on the sparse grass and the morning chorus of red birds were starting their daily hymn to the rising sun.

Four buzzards sailed effortless over the stockade and perched on a dogwood to watch the digging men.

A white butterfly settled upon the fresh turned soil, fluttered its wings and flew off.

That night, when the cage door closed on them, Ebenezer told the story of Con's burial.

THE DOCTOR AT LAST

A convict who has been stretched cannot work the next day, and the Negro was on the cage steps with his head resting on his chest when the doctor finally arrived.

"Is that nigger why you called me so urgently?" he asked the warden irritably.

"No!" Bill Twine returned coldly. "I called you about that T. B. nigger you didn't have time to see. Well, you kin see'm now—under that pile o' bags yonder!"

* * *

DR. BLAINE shrugged his shoulders.

"Too bad," he said regretfully. "Have you made out the death certificate?"

"What'll I make it out fo'? That he got consumption since he came here an' died in a few days? I ain't fixin' fo' mo' trouble than I already got. You had no business lettin' that nigger stay in camp! You should have examined him when I first called you last week an' ordered him transferred to the state farm!"

"WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?"

"What's the difference what he died of," the doctor said in a conciliatory tone. "I'm the one who decides on the cause, so you have nothing to worry about. He died o' heart failure. Most o' these niggers are syphilitic anyway an' they can die of a syphilitic heart as easily as T. B. You're gettin' too upset."

"Too many damn heart failures out o' this camp."

"Oh, hell, make it anything you want!" he exclaimed testily.

* * *

BILL TWINE filled out the report. For cause of death he wrote laboriously: **"Just dropped dead."**

"That's good enough," said Dr. Blaine.

"There's no claim on this body an' he was scared o' bein' cut up by students an' I promised to have him buried. He was a good nigger an' it ain't his fault he's dead."

"Sure. You can't ship the body anyway. Damn thing'll decompose by the time it gets anywhere. An' you won't make the county sore by taking him off its hands."

THE PREACHER AGAIN

A trusty brought Preacher Gilead. His white hair seemed a little thinner than before when he removed his hat in the warden's presence and bowed gravely.

"Mawnin', Preacher," the warden said. "That boy—he's dead, you know."

"Yes, suh," he said tonelessly. He glanced at the Negro on the cage steps and sighed.

"I promised not to turn him over to the students, so I'm havin' him buried on the premises. I figgered you'd want to hol' services."

"Yes, suh."

"Body's by the grave yonder."

"Yes, suh, I'll go d'reckly."

* * *

SOIL lay on one side of the deep, red hole and the burlap-covered Con on the other.

The preacher uttered a startled "Oh lawd!" when he saw the grave.

"Y'all done digged dat no'th an' souf—right at de cross-ways o' de worl'!" he said reproachfully. "How dat boy tu'n roun' w'en de golden trumpet soun's an' de daid begin to git ready to git up out o' dey graves?"

The convicts looked frightened, and worried lest they have to dig another grave east and west.

THE VULTURES ARRIVE

Red ants scurried under the bags as though unable to wait until the body was laid away. More buzzards flocked to the dogwood and sat motionless, eying them with cocked heads.

The old man shook his head. In a loud voice he cried:

"Chillun! Look on de face o' yo' brudder!"

"My brudder in de arms o' gawd," Ebenezer crooned. He raised a bag from the face. Two copper pennies lay on the closed eyelids.

Tears rose to Preacher Gilead's eyes. He wept as he pocketed the coppers.

"He's done worked out his time an' he's a free spirit now," he said gently,

"Lak a bird in de top-mos' pine," Ebenezer crooned.

* * *

THE convicts lowered Con into the grave. The plateful of salt and ashes, with ants crawling over it, lay dull in the sunlight.

"Ashes to ashes," the preacher mumbled, scattering them over the bags. The trusties shovelled the soil into the grave. The old man raised his head and clasped his hands together fervently:

"O lawd, who got kindness an' mussy in yo' heart fo' all things, Dis boy's a-goin home —

Flyin' lak a mockin' bird straight to you.

Spread yo' white wings over him. Mek him fo'git dey was chains on his feet.

Lak you made yo' people fo'git dey was slaves w'en you tuk 'em outer ancient Egypt.

Great is yo' mussy. Hit endureth fo'ever—

Sho, sho, you got some fo' a po' cullud boy."

THE LAST TO LEAVE

He looked so old and shrivelled standing there, with the veins in his hands showing and the raise chin so scraggly and drawn.

Ebenezer and the trusty shovellec steadily, eying each other and the preacher suspiciously lest one dash for the stockade to avoid being the last to leave the six-foot graveyard and thus be the next to die. Their quick breathing and worried looks were so pronounced that the old man stopped abruptly. Ebenezer paused, fearful lest they fly before they even filled the grave and leave him to struggle as best he could with his chain.

A look of deep compassian spread over the preacher's face.

"I'm a ol' man," he said gently, "an' hit doan matter much if de lawd calls me, so y'all jes' tek yo' time. I'll wait right here till you is gone."

When the last pats of the shovels smoothed the mound he said quietly:

"Y'all kin go now."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

June 19th, 1930.

Mr. T. Howell West,
Warden,
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We enclose a letter from George Neal, a life prisoner in Chatham County, in which he states that he is "suffering untold pain and can't get any medicine," that he is "swelled all over" and that the people there laugh at him when he asks for medicine.

Please have your camp physician examine him and write us fully in regard to his physical condition.

Very truly,
THE PRISON COMMISSION OF GEORGIA,

Secretary.

Copy to George Neal,
Camp #3,
Savannah, Ga.

HOW THE MURDER SYSTEM WORKS—The food given chain gang prisoners is so vile that it often results in poisoning and even death. Above is the carbon copy of a letter sent by the Georgia Prison Commission referring to the complaint of a Negro prisoner who was being poisoned by the food and had been denied medical attention. This prisoner was made so desperate by this brutal treatment that he tried to escape, but was caught. The letter below contains the lying report of the doctor, who has the nerve to claim that this prisoner is poisoning himself by swallowing phosphorus, soap and turpentine! A few days after the letter was sent, the prisoner died, another victim of the hideous white ruling class torture system. Only the Daily Worker exposes these conditions. Subscribe to the Daily! Support the circulation drive!

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS
CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

Savannah, Ga. June 21, 1930

The Prison Commission of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Replying to yours of the 19th inst. In Re George Neal, a life prisoner in Chatham County, I beg to submit the following from Dr. J. C. O'Neill, which, I believe, answers fully your query.

Savannah, Ga.,
June 21, 1930.

Mr. T. Howell West,
Sup't. Public Works & Roads,
Chatham County Court House,
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir: In Re George Neal.

For the past several weeks this man has developed an acute poisoning of liver and kidneys; a general edema of entire body resulting.

He has been so singularly free from anything pointing to such a condition of this kind that it must be self-induced by taking substances such as phosphorus, soap and turpentine. This, when taken over a period of time, produces lasting damage to these organs. Consequently he is now unable to perform any of the duties of a felony prisoner.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. C. O'Neill
County Physician.

You will see from your records that this man escaped from us on June 10th, but was recaptured on the 17th. This man has been dissatisfied ever since his transfer to this County.

Yours very truly,

Supt. Public Works & Roads & Warden.

TPW/TP.

Struggle for Partial Demands Clarified in 12th Plenum Decision

"THE greatest possible development and strengthening of the struggle of the proletariat against wage-cuts and the worsening conditions of labor, **the exertion of all the efforts** of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union organizations to insure the independent leadership of strike struggles and the unemployment movement, **the raising of the fighting capacity of the masses,** leading them on the basis of their own experience from the struggle for everyday partial demands to the struggle for the general class tasks of the proletariat represent the **chief task** for all sections of the Communist International, **especially under the conditions of the end of capitalist stabilization."** (Editorial emphasis.)

* * *

Thus, the 12th Plenum Resolution of the Communist International on "The Lessons of Economic Strikes and the Struggles of the Unemployed," contained in the pamphlet **Capitalist Stabilization Has Ended,** sharply places the major task now confronting every section of the Communist International, and therefore the Communist Party of the United States of America. "The end of capitalist stabilization"—to be understood—requires a complete revolutionizing of our whole concept of Party work and thought.

How is our Party reacting to the burning issues confronting the masses? How has our Party developed the united front tactic in the struggle for these demands? How has our Party exposed, on the basis of deeds and words, the social-fascist misleaders of the workers? Have we followed up the struggles in the factories and among the unemployed to consolidate the leadership and influence of the Party? How are we combatting sectarian methods of our work and ideology?

These and other problems are raised in the pamphlet, "Capitalist Stabilization Has Ended." Order your copies now through your Party Organization, or direct from the Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York.